

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 17, 1903.

WHY NOT BE JUST?

"The majority of the City Council seems to be determined that the men in the police department shall not have their pay."

That is the manner in which a morning paper refers to the action of the City Council on Thursday evening, on a resolution introduced to annul or suspend an ordinance of the city. The vote stood six to six, so the "solid eight," who were made the subject of much misrepresentation, did not figure as reported in this purported "resolution to help the officers."

The policemen understand and the people of this city ought to know, that the majority of the City Council are NOT "determined" the men in the police department shall not have their pay. They are simply determined that the law shall be observed and maintained, which provides that the payroll shall be certified to by the head of the department which men belong. They provided the means by which the men could get their pay lawfully. As the legality of the confirmation of the chief is still in doubt, they issued an order by which the Captain of Police, who had been acting for some time as the head of that department, should sign the payroll in that capacity. If the men have to wait for the "solid eight," or the number of them who opposed the trick resolution of Thursday evening.

Now as to that proposition. If the six members who opposed it and another another baited trap "to catch snakes" were wrong in their argument, why is their error not pointed out? The display of malice against them by the promoters of the scheme and the papers that support it, counts for nothing except its show of malice. Can a regularly enacted ordinance, that has been in force for years, be set aside by a mere resolution? And is a refusal to play into such a game to be misconstrued into a "refusal to help officers"? Why not place this matter fairly before the public, and quit this continual attack on public officials who are standing squarely for what they believe to be right?

It has been acknowledged by our contemporaries that the confirmation of the Chief was effected by a "trick," and that the "solid eight" fell into a "trap." Yet there is no word of censure for the tricksters and trappers, who figure as municipal officers for the furtherance of personal schemes. In this controversy let it be understood, the qualifications of the appointee or obnoxious against him do not figure.

It is a principle that is at stake, a question of municipal law and procedure. That has to be decided by a competent court, and pending such a decision, it is not right to set further "traps" for the majority of the council, who stand for laws and rules that have governed that body for many years, nor to charge them with trying to keep men out of their pay, when the fact is that they stand ready and willing to vote for payment in a legal and proper way.

A WISE STEP.

We learn that the case of quo warranto instituted by Attorney-General Breeden, is to be taken direct to the Supreme court of Utah instead of primarily to the District court. That is eminently wise and proper. It will save time, trouble and expense. It will also quiet the rumors that have been afloat, that if the lower court decided in a certain way it was not to be appealed.

The matter is of such importance that the public will not be satisfied until it receives final settlement in the way provided by law. The suit in quo warranto to determine the legality of the appointment of a fourth district judge, was planned directly in the Supreme court. That forms a good reason why this case should also be taken there at once.

The Mayor, it seems, has vetoed the resolution adopted by the majority of the City Council for the employment of special counsel, at a cost to the city of \$200. That is about as broad a step as the gentleman might be expected to take. And it shows how much of a real test of the question involved is desired by him and his supporters.

It has been stated in public print that the Attorney-General requested the appointment of \$200 for the payment of special counsel to assist him in the case. That is not correct. He made no recommendation about the cost of the case. He complied with the fair suggestion that he apply for legal aid, knowing that the City Attorney, on the other side was supported with able assistants. Seeing that it was reported that a very pronounced opinion in favor of the latter had been expressed from his office, we think the gentleman acted wisely and fairly in making his application.

It was also certainly right for the council to pass the resolution, and we suppose it will make no difference what obstacles the Mayor may throw in the way, as eminent counsel have already

## "A CLEAR CASE PROVED."

Readers of the Tribune are laughing over the inextricable mix-up and jumble of the editorial in that paper this morning, under the heading of "A Clear Case Proved." The writer seems unable to quit exposing the perfidy of his paper, and the clumsiness of the hand that manipulates the headlines and furnishes proof of its rash and heading mendacity. The cooked-up "interview" with Crosby, parts of which he denied over his own signature, when compared with the headlines formed "a clear case proved" against the Tribune, and many persons, after perceiving the direct contradiction between the heads and the body of the article, decided that nothing more was needed in proof that the Tribune convicted itself of deliberate lying.

That paper now makes Crosby assert: "The facts as stated by the Tribune are correct." That is very much like the voucher for the veracity of an applicant for an office: "I can assure you that all he says that is true is quite right." It is the falsehoods and wrong deductions and unjustifiable inferences of the Tribune against which Mr. Crosby objects and protests and, which as he says, caused him to be "filled with indignation."

Now it is of no use for the Tribune to attempt to foist on Crosby its own shameful attempts to charge the "Mormon" Church with "slandering" and "setting apart" young attorneys to go to Arizona "to control political affairs in that Territory." By its own later admissions Crosby did not allege or admit anything of the sort; that was manufactured by the Tribune and was a lie, pure and simple. It was the only essential feature of the Tribune's malicious attack. It was the point against which the Deseret News directed its replies and refutations.

It makes no difference to us whether Mr. Crosby goes to Arizona, or New Mexico, or any other spot on the globe. If he does so it will be "on his own hook" entirely, and everybody concerned—if that includes anyone but himself—should know that he has not been "called," or "set apart," or requested or advised by the Church authorities to move or stay, either for political or any other purposes.

The entire daily mass of contradictions, accusations, self-refutations and general characteristic Tribunisms that have appeared in our morning vituperative contemporary, is simply an exhibition of the purposes that inspires that anti-Mormon sheet, and which is clearly understood and thoroughly despised.

A NEW WAR ENGINE.

Although the mind of the world at present is very forcibly directed toward peaceful subjects, fighting-machines are still being improved and invented. One of the most formidable of such war engines is that just patented by Anson Phelps Stokes, scholar, philanthropist and millionaire.

This fighting-machine is intended for the coast defense, and not for attack. It is a floating battery, a movable fort, which will dispute the right of any foreign fleet to approach the coast it defends, for hostile purposes. It is therefore entirely legitimate. It should be a preserver of the peace, because of its power to destroy its assailants.

The new war engine is said to look, in the water, like the upper part of a great iron sphere. It will be protected with the heaviest armor that can possibly be made, while the perfect globular shape of the vessel, or battery, will make it practically impossible to injure her with projectiles, or even with torpedoes. Whatever missiles happen to hit her will glance off, deflected by the non-resistance of the spherical target presented. It will have one great run, immovably fixed, and the elevation, or lowering, of the muzzle will be done by the raising or lowering of the battery itself, by means of movable ballast.

The battery will have to be moved into position by other vessels, and it will be at anchor during action.

Mr. Stokes claims considerable economy in the construction of this battery. By reason of its spherical shape considerable weight is saved. "Another item of economy results from the fact that no gun carriage is used to hold the large guns, their omission not only saves a considerable expense, but produces a safer and more secure mount for the heaviest guns. The heavy armor covering for doors, windows, port-holes, etc., can be more easily supported and more safely moved, it is also claimed, on the upper part of the spherical surface than on the vertical or nearly vertical sides of an ordinary ship.

Floating batteries have been built before this, but they have hardly been considered a success. In the new contrivance the objectionable features are eliminated, it is thought, and therefore it is hoped that it will fill a long-felt want. If it proves to be, as claimed, an impregnable fort, inventors will undoubtedly turn their attention to means whereby to destroy it, and they will succeed too. Then, perhaps there will be a return to the light, swift craft, that can move about quickly and inflict wounds in numerous places.

DENMARK'S KING.

The King of Denmark, Christian IX, celebrated the 55th anniversary of his birth, on the 28th of this month, and the attention of the world is again called to this patriarch among the monarchs of the world.

ent, who succeeded to the throne as Alexander III in 1893. His third daughter, Thyra, became the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, cousin of Queen Victoria, and his youngest child, Prince Waldemar, married Princess Marie d'Orleans, King Christian, therefore, is father of the King of Greece, father-in-law of the King of England and grandfather of the Czar of Russia.

The ramifications of these royal connections are carried out still further in the grandchildren of the king. Prince Karl, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is the husband of Princess Maud, daughter of King Edward. Another grandchild, Princess Ingeborg, is the wife of Prince Charles, third son of the King of Sweden. Prince Constantine, heir-apparent to the Grecian throne, another grandson, is the husband of Emperor William's sister.

In addition to his grandson on the Russian throne, King Christian may expect to see—grandchildren on the thrones of England and Greece. Most of these royal matches are attributed to the diplomatic skill of his wife, Queen Louise, who died five years ago.

THE DRINK BILL.

According to the American Grocer, the use of alcoholic beverages in this country has about doubled since 1880, having increased from 19 gallons per capita to 39. The total bill for the nation for stimulants in 1902 was \$1,369,088,275; the average yearly expenditure for the past five years, \$1,238,188,555. The record for 1902 represents a per capita expenditure for stimulants of \$17.33 for the 79,063,000 inhabitants of the United States, or 4.7 cents per day.

The users of alcoholic stimulants are estimated to form one-fourth the total population, on which basis the per capita cost of alcoholic beverages is \$59.32, or 19 cents per day.

Beer seems to be the intoxicating drink most in favor, if the consumption is considered. In 1892, the total it reached was 17½ gallons per capita. The consumption prior to 1902 averaged yearly for five years 15.67 gallons per capita. The record indicates that prosperity leads to a freer use of beer and less of tea, and demonstrates that the use of the two stronger stimulants, beer and coffee, has increased, while that of the cheaper beverage has declined.

The increased consumption of stimulants is not a pleasant fact to contemplate. It indicates that the vast amount of labor expended in the temperance cause has not produced the result so much desired.

CUT THE GRASS.

A gardener with many years' experience contributes an article in the Washington Star, on the proper care of lawns. The subject is one of interest, particularly in regions where a great deal of labor is necessarily expended to make them grow at all. He advises against letting the grass grow too long, before cutting it. He says that grass cut when it is only from three to four inches in height will grow faster after being cut, and also grow thicker. Contradicting an assertion that frequent mowing kills the grass, he declares that the oftener a lawn is cut the finer and thicker the grass becomes. There is also another reason for frequent use of the lawn mower. Frequent cutting of grass, the expert says, will also make it unnecessary to rake away cuttings, and thus leave for a dressing the short ends of the spears, to return their constituents to the soil and nourish the roots of the grass. Every time a lawn is raked it is robbed of some of the elements necessary to support a fine growth of grass. Unless this continued drain is offset by careful top dressing either in the spring or the fall, the grass is apt to become scant because of the bareness of the soil. Frequent mowings will leave upon the cut grass short ends of spears that will fall between the growing spears and fertilize the roots.

The good deeds of many men are all of the quit claim variety.

The sleeping girl has spoken. Evidently she talks in her sleep.

Away to the hills, lovers of flowers. The dog-tooth violets are out.

While the Iowa idea may not be spreading, it certainly is dividing.

The general staff of the army will be expensive, no matter what its value.

As the President is not indulging in any shooting he must be on a still hunt.

Two dollars or not two dollars? That is the question with parents and pupils.

If April showers are going to bring May flowers they will have to hurry up.

The German exhibit at St. Louis will be not unlike a case of carrying coals to Newcastle.

He may not be having the time of his life, but Mr. Roosevelt's is one of the lives of the time.

Once again war clouds are gathering in the Balkans. What, if anything, will they precipitate?

Labor unions may make eight-hour days but they cannot make three hundred days years.

Mascagni has been airing his troubles in Paris. Mascagni's arias are always most charming.

A big bronze statue of Atlas has been stolen in Chicago. Evidently Atlas was not holding his own.

Why shouldn't the newly launched steamer Minnesota be the biggest cargo carrying vessel in the world? Minnesota is about the biggest wheat field in the world.

The convention of the United Irish league in Dublin yesterday was the most peaceful gathering of Irishmen ever known. The delegates seemed to be almost angels.

Having overturned the Serbian constitution, King Alexander turns prophet of evil and tells his subjects to prepare

to strike at the right moment. Clearly that is labor unionism doctrine.

The Steel trust believes in publicity. In various papers of the country it has placed a page ad., telling in fairly full detail its assets, liabilities and business during the past year. Great is the Steel trust.

General Baldwin is on the firing line regarding that interview on Filipino and negro soldiers, and does not propose to retreat. Americans never admire a man more than when he is on the firing line, fighting.

Miss Amelia Higginson, president of the Western New York Old Maids' convention, says that President Roosevelt "is the father of what we Americans call a large family. He is not the mother of a large family." Very true, but were he not so glib he might report: Neither are you, Miss President.

The London Yachting World figures it out that Shamrock III is fifteen minutes faster in a thirty mile course than Shamrock I, and that the Reliance must be much faster than Columbia to beat Shamrock III. The figuring may be absolutely correct, but after all the proof of the pudding is in the eating and not in the chewing of the string.

A union of non-union men is the latest in the union fashion. Indiana workmen, we are told by an exchange, have formed such an organization. It is paradoxically called a "non-union men's union." Among its declared "purposes" are these: "To assist its individual members in obtaining the highest wages consistent with the general good of all concerned. . . . and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and his employer." Such an organization exists in England and forms a very strong combination.

THE STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

Chicago News.

Judging from the developments thus far reported, the general strike of the workmen on the government railways in Holland is likely to prove much more serious than even the recent remarkable strike undertaken by the labor unions of Belgium. Apparently the Holland workmen are sufficiently well organized to continue their resistance indefinitely, and up to the present time the government officials in charge of the railways have shown no disposition to adopt conciliatory measures. According to the cable dispatches from The Daily News' correspondent at The Hague, published yesterday, it is the intention of the authorities to employ measures of coercion. Throughout the little kingdom trains are now being run under military escort, non-union labor being employed wherever obtainable. In answer to these measures the railway workmen have called upon other labor organizations for assistance and many of these have struck in sympathy. Apparently it is not impossible that the entire business of the Netherlands may be tied up by strikes.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The government is now inclined to proceed to adopt the proposed anti-strike bill. The provision that a strike on a government railroad shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of four years if it strikes with his fellows is considered very severe, and the liberal party in Holland say they cannot vote for such a law. It manifestly infringes upon personal liberty, one of the cherished principles of the Dutch race. The government owns a half interest in nearly all the railways in Holland, and it therefore considers the strikers public servants who can be punished at its will. Strikes are very ugly things to handle successfully and satisfactorily to all concerned. The government finds it very difficult to hit the wise line between the employer and the employees. But the Dutch are a sensible race, and we believe that Holland will emerge from the present restriction without any detriment to personal liberty.

Chicago Tribune.

For two reasons, therefore, (1) Dr. Kuyper's innate conservatism and (2) Germany's tender interest in international trade, the Dutch government introduced the three bills that caused the present strike. Bill No. 1, provided for the organization of a railway brigade to run the railways in case of need. Bill No. 2 appointed a royal commission to settle railway grievances. Bill No. 3 forbade "strikes." The importance of the bill with regard to "public servants" will be appreciated when it is observed that of the 1,700 miles of railway in Holland 988 belong to the government. Even the independent roads, moreover, are said by the London Times to have such contracts with the government as to make them quasi-governmental enterprises.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Are railway employees better off working for the government in Holland than they would be if working for independent corporations, or as Socialists would phrase it, for representatives of the capitalist class? Not at all. The railroads of workmen to their employers are complicated instead of simplified when their employers is the government. The government of Holland has secured the passage of laws practically forbidding employees on the state railways from exercising the right of quitting their employment when its conditions become distasteful. In Holland the laws have to which state ownership of railways has given rise, a striker is treated as a rebel, because in rising against his employer he rises against the state.

Boston Transcript.

Though the Hollanders are a people slow to anger they are equally slow to cool down when once they have become angry. Therefore the great strike may be very obstinately contested, more especially as the Dutch army, which is guarding the railroad lines, is however good in quality, small in numbers, having only about 35,000 effectives. The Dutch burghers have an estimate of the breaking up of a fight after they once get into it that may yet give Queen Wilhelmina's soldiers all the trouble that the hardest of them is looking for.

New York Mail and Express.

State control of railroads, such as Holland partially enjoys, is state socialism. It seems here demonstrated that state socialism is not necessarily fraternity, and that the demands of separate classes for a larger share of the proceeds of enterprise would be repeated even where the socialist dream was realized in institutions. These who wait, or who think they wait, but keep on moving against those who have, even though the latter are the more common community. This, however, is not a new phenomenon. The American community has applauded the 10 per cent award to the anthracite miners. That award it will pay for just as truly as if the government imposed a general tax to cover it.

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